

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004

=> b ca

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004

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=> s electrode?

L1 555772 ELECTRODE?

=> s l1 and working(w)electrode?

130991 WORKING

555772 ELECTRODE?

5562 WORKING(W) ELECTRODE?

L2 5562 L1 AND WORKING(W) ELECTRODE?

=> s l2 and reference(w)electrode?

61701 REFERENCE

555772 ELECTRODE?

3565 REFERENCE(W) ELECTRODE?

L3 179 L2 AND REFERENCE(W) ELECTRODE?

=> s l3 and potentiometric

40252 POTENTIOMETRIC

L4 8 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> s l4 and continuous

358351 CONTINUOUS

L5 0 L4 AND CONTINUOUS

=> d l4 ti ab 1-8

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Microchip-type oxygen gas sensor based on differential potentiometry

AB Disclosed is a microchip-based differential-type ***potentiometric***

oxygen gas sensor, which comprises a ***working*** ***electrode***

and a ref. ***electrode***. The ***working*** ***electrode***

is composed of a cobalt-plated ***electrode***, a buffered hydrogel,

and an ion sensitive gas permeable membrane while the ref.

electrode is composed of an oxygen non-sensitive silver chloride

electrode and the same ion-selective gas-permeable membrane of

working ***electrode***. By taking advantage of the corrosio

potential, the microchip-based oxygen gas sensor can accurately and

quickly detect the content of dissolved oxygen in a sample soln. With

this structure, the oxygen gas sensor is applied to a microchip-based all

potentiometric multi-sensor capable of detecting two or more ions

and gas species on a single chip.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Method and apparatus for evaluating cell respiratory activity

AB A method and an app. for evaluating cell respiratory activity are
provided, with which the metabolic activity such as respiratory activity
or photosynthetic activity in a sample soln. contg. a biol. sample such as

cells is evaluated by measuring the local oxygen concn. change near the sample soln. The sample soln. set in a capillary tube is soaked in a measuring soln. through an oxygen-permeable membrane installed at an opening of the capillary tube. A microelectrode is installed near the capillary tube opening, and a ref. ***electrode*** and a counter ***electrode*** are installed in response to the microelectrode. An elec. potential control and an elec. current detection are performed between the ref. ***electrode*** and the counter ***electrode*** using the microelectrode as a ***working*** ***electrode***. The oxygen concn. of the sample is selectively evaluated by the redn. current upon prepg. a microvolume of the sample soln. and performing the three-dimensional position control of the capillary tube. A diagram describing the app. assembly is given.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 TI An integrated three- ***electrode*** system with a micromachined liquid-junction Ag/AgCl ***reference*** ***electrode***
 AB A micromachined liq.-junction Ag/AgCl ref. ***electrode*** was employed to fabricate an integrated three- ***electrode*** system. The ref. ***electrode*** features a durable thin-film Ag/AgCl element whose entire surface was coated with a hydrophobic membrane and AgCl layer grown from its periphery. On the other side of the chip were formed a platinum ***working*** ***electrode*** and a platinum counter ***electrode***. The cleanliness of the thin-film platinum ***working*** ***electrode*** was satisfactory to conduct electrochem. analyses including cyclic voltammetry. No substantial difference was obsd. in the cyclic voltammograms between the integrated system and the macroscopic three- ***electrode*** system in terms of their peak current and half-wave potential. The integrated ***electrode*** system was also applied to fabricate one-chip bio/chem. sensors. The miniature glucose sensor showed a distinct response against step changes of glucose concn. The one-chip hydrogen ***electrode*** was used to conduct ***potentiometric*** titrn. A good coincidence was again confirmed between the integrated system and the macroscopic system.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 TI Sensors for SO_x based on a solid electrolyte of Ag⁺-.beta.'-alumina with metallic silver as a solid ***reference*** ***electrode***
 AB Tubes made of polycryst. Ag⁺-.beta.'-alumina, made by ion exchange of Na⁺-.beta.'-alumina, were examd. by XRF, DTA, TGA, SEM and EDX methods. Solid-electrolyte SO_x sensor cells (x=2,3) were made by using these tubes, metallic silver as a solid ref. ***electrode*** and porous platinum as a ***working*** ***electrode***: Pt,Ag|Ag⁺-.beta.'-alumina|porous Pt,SO₂-SO₃-O₂,Pt. At working temps. from 500 to 700.degree. the response was Nernstian for SO₂ concns. from 10 to 1000 ppm. The response time was 5-10 min.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 TI A novel temperature-gradient Na⁺-.beta."-alumina solid electrolyte based sulfur oxide (SO_x) gas sensor without gaseous ***reference*** ***electrode***
 AB An electrochem. SO_x gas sensor with a tubular Na⁺-.beta."-alumina solid electrolyte has been fabricated and tested under nonisothermal conditions. The temp. difference between the ref. and ***working*** ***electrode*** of the sensor cell is about 100.degree., which causes a serious deviation of the exptl. EMF response from the value as calcd. using the Nernst equation for an isothermal system. The exptl. results are consistent with the theor. prediction for a nonisothermal system. The response time is usually less than 10 min. SEM and EDX have been employed to investigate the sensor material before and after use, confirming the formation of a glassy phase of Na₂SO₄ by an electrochem. reaction at the interface of the platinum ***electrodes*** and Na⁺-.beta."-alumina.

According to this new theor. derivation, the sensor design could be simplified by applying the same SO₂ gas at the two ***electrodes***. The EMF of this so-called TGNB (Temp. Gradient Na⁺- β -alumina) SO_x sensor is in good agreement with the theor. prediction. The consistency of the exptl. results with the theor. values and the simple construction of this type of SO_x sensor indicate its potential applicability.

- L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI ***Potentiometric*** end point in coulometric titrations
AB A qual. explanation is given for the essential theory of a recently published ***potentiometric*** method (Alexander, et al., CA 63, 17119c) for detg. the end point in a const.-current coulometric titrn. by plotting the potential of the ***working*** ***electrode*** vs. a ***reference*** ***electrode*** 10 sec. after interruption of the generating current at intervals during the electrolysis. The case when the ***working*** ***electrode*** is an anode is examd.; an analogous discussion holds when the ***electrode*** is a cathode.
- L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI ***Potentiometric*** analysis of chlorine dioxide and chlorites in aqueous solutions
AB ClO₂ was detd. by ***potentiometric*** titrn. with H₂O₂ in alk. soln. A Pt ***working*** ***electrode*** was used with a satd. HgCl ***reference*** ***electrode*** in a specially constructed buret. Best results were obtained with 5-10cc. H₂O₂ + 15 cc. of 0.5 g. equiv./l. NaOH. The method is compared with conventional iodometric titrn.; the error is .ltoreq..+- .1.5%. The same method is used for the detn. of a mixt. of ClO₂ and NaClO₂. ClO₂ is first titrated potentiometrically, and then the total amt. of NaClO₂ is measured iodometrically. In this case the error is 2%.
- L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Mass transference in a diffusion-controlled electrolysis. I. System: CuSO₄-H₂SO₄-H₂O and copper ***electrodes*** in free convection
AB A technique for measuring the concn. polarization, in which the ***reference*** ***electrode*** was placed at the back of the ***working*** ***electrode*** (cathode) in order to avoid perturbations due to the presence of an ***electrode*** in the path of the ions, was described. The technique was applied to the measurement of the limiting c.d. in a Cu ***electrode*** immersed in a soln. of H₂SO₄ (1.4M) and CuSO₄ (0.5-0.05M), with and without the addn. of glycerol. A special cell (Wilke, et al. (CA 48, 472h)) was used for electrolysis which occurred under a diffusion-controlled mechanism and free-convection conditions. The mass transference data fitted the following equation: $Sh = 0.681 (Sc \cdot Gr)^{1/4} (1)$ (loc. cit.) (Sh = Sherwood no.; Sc = Schmidt no., and Gr = Grashoff no.). This showed the validity of the diffusion layer theory. The width of the diffusion layer was not a const. but a function of the total change of the concn. near the ***electrode***. The effect of the different properties of the components of the system under the limiting c.d. was discussed. In order to calc. Sh , Sc , and Gr , the limiting c.d. was detd. from cathode polarization curves, Cu-ion concn. was detd. by electrolysis with stirring, ds. of the solns. were measured at different temps. (by wt.), viscosities of the solns. were detd. by the Cannon-Fenske method, H₂SO₄ concn. was detd. by ***potentiometric*** titrations, diffusion coeffs. of CuSO₄ were calcd. from the data from Cole and Gordon (CA 30, 74234), and the transport nos. of H⁺ from the data from Harned and Owen (The Physical Chemistry of Electrolytic Solutions, 1943 (CA 38, 11685)). The width of the diffusion layer was 0.0143-0.0291 cm., and it was reported that it could not be a const. but a function of the total change of the concn. at the ***electrode***. The graphic representation of equation (1) was discussed.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004

L1 555772 S ELECTRODE?
L2 5562 S L1 AND WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
L3 179 S L2 AND REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
L4 8 S L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC
L5 0 S L4 AND CONTINUOUS

=> b medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	28.31	28.52
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.28	-5.28

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:57:49 ON 29 FEB 2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 FEB 2004 (20040225/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On December 14, 2003, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

=> s 14

60444 ELECTRODE?
73306 WORKING
60444 ELECTRODE?
332 WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
231484 REFERENCE
60444 ELECTRODE?
609 REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
2067 POTENTIOMETRIC
L6 0 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> b uspatful

=> s 14

376720 ELECTRODE?
419384 WORKING
376720 ELECTRODE?
3814 WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
2597935 REFERENCE
376720 ELECTRODE?
11414 REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
5516 POTENTIOMETRIC
L7 410 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> s 17 and continuous

837689 CONTINUOUS
L8 225 L7 AND CONTINUOUS

=> s 17 and continuous(w)monitor?

837689 CONTINUOUS
573386 MONITOR?
8305 CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?
L9 55 L7 AND CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?

=> d ti 1-55

L9	ANSWER 1 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances	
L9	ANSWER 2 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances	
L9	ANSWER 3 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Antioxidant sensor	
L9	ANSWER 4 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Method and device for predicting physiological values	
L9	ANSWER 5 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Microprocessors, devices, and methods for use in analyte monitoring systems	
L9	ANSWER 6 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Devices and methods for accessing and analyzing physiological fluid	
L9	ANSWER 7 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Antioxidant sensor	
L9	ANSWER 8 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Monitoring of physiological analytes	
L9	ANSWER 9 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors	
L9	ANSWER 10 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes	
L9	ANSWER 11 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes	
L9	ANSWER 12 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Point-of-care in-vitro blood analysis system	
L9	ANSWER 13 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances	
L9	ANSWER 14 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Blood analyte monitoring through subcutaneous measurement	
L9	ANSWER 15 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Blood analyte monitoring through subcutaneous measurement	
L9	ANSWER 16 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device	
L9	ANSWER 17 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Method and device for predicting physiological values	
L9	ANSWER 18 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Method and apparatus for stripping voltammetric and potent iometric detection and measurement of contamination in liquids	
L9	ANSWER 19 OF 55	USPATFULL on STN
TI	Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors	

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Device and methods for the application of mechanical force to a gel/sensor assembly

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 24 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for continuous Immunoassay monitoring

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Device for monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Electrochemical sensor for determining analyte in the presence of interferent

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI CONTINUOUS IMMUNOASSAY MONITORING ***ELECTRODE*** ASSEMBLY

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Microprocessors for use in a device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Contact device for placement in direct apposition to the conjunctive of the eye

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI ***Potentiometric*** sensors for analytic determination

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Signal processing for measurement of physiological analysis

L9 ANSWER 39 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device for physical measurement on the eye

L9 ANSWER 40 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 41 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 42 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI System and method for measuring a bioanalyte such as lactate

L9 ANSWER 43 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method for calibrating sensors used in diagnostic testing

L9 ANSWER 44 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method and apparatus for signal acquisition, processing and transmission for evaluation of bodily functions

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI System and method for measuring a bioanalyte such as lactate

L9 ANSWER 47 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Remote electrochemical sensor

L9 ANSWER 48 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Calibration solutions useful for analysis of biological fluids and methods employing same

L9 ANSWER 49 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method for monitoring environmental and corrosion

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Calibration solutions useful for analyses of biological fluids and methods employing same

L9 ANSWER 51 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method of measuring an analyte by measuring electrical resistance of a polymer film reacting with the analyte

L9 ANSWER 52 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Corrosion sensor

L9 ANSWER 53 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Method for analytically utilizing microfabricated sensors during wet-up

L9 ANSWER 54 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Oxygen sensor

L9 ANSWER 55 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 TI Low-potential electrochemical redox sensors

L9 ANSWER 51 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The change in electrical resistance of an electroactive polymer such as polypyrrole, polyaniline or polythiophene when it reacts with an analyte is used to measure the analyte. The open circuit electrical potential of an electroactive polymer film is measured and an electrical potential is applied to the polymer film relative to a ***reference***

electrode to oxidize or reduce the polymer film to provide an initial reduced or oxidized state. Then the electrical resistance of the polymer film is measured in the absence of an analyte and the electrical resistance is again measured while the polymer film reacts with the analyte. The analyte concentration is determined from the rte and total amount of electrical resistance change. The electrical resistance is preferably measured by applying a to the polymer film a discontinuous non-perturbating voltage pulse, removing the voltage for a period, making a measurement of open circuit potential and applying a subsequent discontinuous nonperturbating voltage pulse relative to the open-circuit potential. In measuring glucose as the analyte, reaction of glucose with glucose oxidase contained by the polymer film produces hydrogen peroxide which oxidizes the polymer film and makes it more conductive.

=> d ab 46

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present disclosure relates to an on-line lactate sensor arrangement. The sensor arrangement includes a lactate sensor, a catheter for withdrawing a test sample, and a first fluid flow line provided fluid communication between the lactate sensor and the catheter. The sensor arrangement also includes a source of sensor calibration and anticoagulant solution, and second fluid flow line providing fluid communication between the source of sensor calibration and anticoagulant solution and the lactate sensor.

=> d ab 32

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention relates to assays that employ an enzyme label or tag that acts on a substrate by obtaining electrons from an ***electrode*** (electrocatalysis) and an apparatus for use in such assays. In particular the present invention provides an assay and apparatus for multiple or ***continuous*** ***monitoring*** of the amount of analyte in a sample or sample source without requiring regeneration of the measuring ***electrode*** or its associated reagents.

=> d cit 32

'CIT' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is STD.

ABS ----- AB

ALL ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS, EXF, ARTU

ALLG ----- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW

BIB ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT

BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
 BIBG ----- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
 BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE". BROWSE must
 entered on the same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D BROWSE.
 CAS ----- OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
 CBIB ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
 DALL ----- ALL, delimited for post-processing
 FP ----- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
 PRAI, IC, ICM, ICS, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
 NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
 CLMN, DRWN, AB
 FP.EX ----- FP for original and latest publication
 FPALL ----- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
 RLI, PRAI, IC, ICM, ICS, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
 NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
 PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
 FPBIB ----- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
 RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
 FHITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 FPG ----- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
 GI ----- PN and page image numbers
 HIT ----- All fields containing hit terms
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels
 IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels
 IALLG ----- IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
 IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels
 IBIB.EX ----- IBIB for original and latest publication
 IBiBG ----- IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
 IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels
 IMAX.EX ----- IMAX for original and latest publication
 IND ----- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
 EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels
 KWIC ----- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
 MAX ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
 RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
 DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
 INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
 EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
 MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
 OCC ----- List of display fields containing hit terms
 SBIB ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
 DT, FS, LN.CNT
 SCAN ----- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS (random display
 without answer number. SCAN must be entered on the
 same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
 STD ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
 DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
 IC, ICM, ICS, EXF (STD is the default)
 STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
 TRIAL ----- AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
 ICM, ICS

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):bib

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2001:233301 USPATFULL
 TI CONTINUOUS IMMUNOASSAY MONITORING ***ELECTRODE*** ASSEMBLY
 IN GINDILIS, ANDREI L., DOVER, NJ, United States

PI US 2001053529 A1 20011220
 US 6344333 B2 20020205
 AI US 1998-148900 A1 19980908 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LREP ELLIOT M OLSTEIN, CARELLA BYRNE BAIN GILFILLAN CECCHI, STEWART AND
 OLSTEIN, 6 BECKER FARM ROAD, ROSELAND, NJ, 07068
 CLMN Number of Claims: 13
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 825
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d ab 5

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
 AB The present invention comprises one or more microprocessors programmed
 to execute methods for improving the performance of an analyte
 monitoring device including prediction of glucose levels in a subject by
 utilizing a predicted slower-time constant ($1/k_{\text{sub.2}}$). In another
 aspect of the invention, pre-exponential terms ($1/c_{\text{sub.2}}$) can be used
 to provide a correction for signal decay (e.g., a Gain Factor). In other
 aspects, the present invention relates to one or more microprocessors
 comprising programming to control execution of (i) methods for
 conditional screening of data points to reduce skipped measurements,
 (ii) methods for qualifying interpolated/extrapolated analyte
 measurement values, (iii) various integration methods to obtain maximum
 integrals of analyte-related signals, as well as analyte monitoring
 devices comprising such microprocessors. Further, the present invention
 relates to algorithms for improved optimization of parameters for use in
 prediction models that require optimization of adjustable parameters.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004

L1 555772 S ELECTRODE?
 L2 5562 S L1 AND WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
 L3 179 S L2 AND REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
 L4 8 S L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC
 L5 0 S L4 AND CONTINUOUS

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:57:49 ON 29 FEB 2004

L6 0 S L4

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:58:03 ON 29 FEB 2004

L7 410 S L4
 L8 225 S L7 AND CONTINUOUS
 L9 55 S L7 AND CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?

=> logoff y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.40	44.30
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.28

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:02:41 ON 29 FEB 2004